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The Shoemaker Governor.

His Excellency the Hon. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS, Governor of Massachusetts. will decide by June 15 whether he will be a candidate for a second term. It seems probable that he will say yes, although he has small hankering for political

He has been a singularly independent Governor, and very few of his appointments have seemed to be made for political or personal considerations. Organized labor, so strong on his side last fall, has been inclined to criticize him. His very reasonable decision that, on the basis of their earnings for the first quarter of this year, the Fall River mills could not be expected to raise wages, has not pleased the strikers. On the other hand, he has just "recognized" organized labor in the appointment of the chairman of the Fall River board of police.

There has been much growling at his propensity to give office to Republicans, and he has been thought a little slow to appreciate the large "Irish-American" element so powerful in the Massachusetts Democracy. But he was elected by Republican and Independent votes. His obligations are not merely partizan. He is Governor "of the whole people."

It should be remembered, too, that he is hampered by a Republican Council, a body of small bigwigs, mostly big toads in severely local puddles. He must proceed by and with the advice and consent of the Council, a board the justification for whose existence is not always clear, even to the Massachusetts mind.

It seems that Lieutenant - Governor GUILD will be the Republican candidate. withdrew and left the political officials a The Republicans will have to smother the fierce high protectionists, gentlemen whose contributions to the campaign funds are sorely needed, or they mafili succession, the partition of 1899 will have to "go back" on Mr Roose-VELT. Governor DougLAS, whose tariff revision campaign was original and effective, is likely to be in an advantageous position, in spite of the inevitable disaffections caused by appointments; and the Massachusetts people have a certain talent for independent voting.

The Attitude of English Sovereigns Toward France.

There is no doubt in the minds of Frenchmen, or for that matter of many the five years now fully elapsed is inter- among the clergy a more vital faith than dispassionate onlookers that the visit paid to Paris by King EDWARD VII in the spring of 1903 laid the foundation for the Anglo-French agreement concluded in the following year, an agreement by which causes of bitterness and friction which had long been operative were extinguished. It is probably true that but for the personal influence exerted by the British sovereign, an influence largely if not wholly due to his unfeigned liking for Frenchmen the desirable result could not have been attained; at all events, the international friendship, of which the agreement was at once a symptom and a promoter, could scarcely have survived the strain of a war between their respective allies Equally unmistakable is the reassuring | tive. effect produced by King EDWARD's recent sojourn in the French capital, at a time when the truculent position taken by the Emperor WILLIAM II, with reference to Morocco caused French statesmen some uneasiness and when the in Indo-China by the Russian fleet under ROJESTVENSKY threatened to drag France and England into the Far East-

ern conflict. French newspapers seem to be unanimous in warm appreciation of the sympathy expressed by King EDWARD for Under this designation there is nothing the Bible League in Fifth avenue a license France, but some of them are mistaken in describing it as a radical departure from the habitual attitude of British sovereigns. The truth is that, if we except the period from the accession of WILLIAM and MARY to the defeat of NAPOLEON at Waterloo, the English population is an interesting annex to a clergy even in the churches of New York sovereigns have never been antipathetic to the land from which their Norman and Angevin forefathers came and with the rulers of which they had subsequently been connected by innumerable marriages. Indeed, the Plantagenets loved France so well that they desired to possess her, and to that end disputed for a century the claims of the modest draft upon the national treasury | the inerrancy of the Bible and treating House of Valois to her crown. Even for a possession having a population of during that period, however intermar- 8,000, but it is to be remembered that riage occurred. The father of HENRY Tutuila now is a going concern and needs VIII. had in his veins the blood of the perhaps less than when it first became Valois princess whose first husband had been HENRY V.

James I. naturally brought from Scotland the friendship for France which had with its administration of its coal pile been hereditary in the House of Stuart, and the population thereto annexed a friendship eventually to be cemented the navy publishes a monthly sheet, in distinction. by the marriage of his son and succes- about equal parts newspaper and Govsor to the French princess HENRIETTA ernment Gazette. It has the name MARIA. We need not recall that CHARLES O le Fa'atonu, which signifies literally these views and teach and preach them? II. was willing to sacrifice his country's interests if he might serve thereby his be translated as the Corrector. Fore- to the truth as it seems to them? But the French cousin, Louis XIV. It may have most among the items which the Cor- speaker at the Bible League contended been the instinct of self-preservation rector supplies is the exact status of that that prompted James II. to court the to which reference has been made as a good will of France, for he and his descendants were destined to trespass long head contains the information "o le upon her hospitality.

take place in the relations of the English and Irrach sovereigns when the Prince of Crange, Stadtholder Hol- population which surrounds the navy's first joint ruler at

Ireland. The national existence of the Seven United Provinces had been repeatedly threatened by Louis XIV., and United States, Tutuila and Manu'a." no Dutchman could be expected to view | Samoan has good words wherewith to France with any other feeling than terror | describe the possession; it was not necesand hatred. The first King of the House of Hanover brought with him from his Electorate the suspicion and apprehension with which the minor German princes had long watched the glacierlike expansion of France toward the unfriendly sentiment, of course, was intensified by his recognition that French territorial ambitions in the New World and in India were irreconcilable with which GEORGE II, and for a time GEORGE III. regarded the House of Bourbon, which in 1783, when England lost her and the Carnatic.

ation the tragical dissolution of the French ancien regime and mourned as sincerely as did BURKE the fate of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. meanest comprehension that you can-His son, who became Regent in 1810, not have Colonies and Palaces and Highdid not dissimulate the joy with which he witnessed four years later the restoration of Louis XVIII. His sovereign's Fa'atonu gives some clear details. Here respect and liking for the French was is the balance sheet for a month at ranshared by the Duke of WELLINGTON, who it may be remembered forbade BLUCKER to rob the Seine of an ornament by destroying the Pont de Iena. At the Congress of Vienna the representative | Salary of the Secretary, Pualof Great Britain helped France to retain as much as possible of her ancient terri- | Salary of the Secretary Gentory. WILLIAM IV. did not hesitate to enter at once into amicable intercourse with the Government of Louis Philippe, and that intercourse became cordial when his young niece became Queen of England. The visit which VICTORIA had paid to Louis Philippe she renewed to NAPOLEON III.; nor was there any part of | Cost of Public Roads..... her long reign-not even the brief period | copra House..... of friction that followed the ORSINI conspiracy-in which she failed to exhibit a lively sympathy for France.

There is nothing surprising, then, in the feeling of liking which EDWARD VII. be said about the items of revenue. evinces for the French. He comes by it naturally-by inheritance.

Interesting News From Tutuila.

In all the changes of what for more than a troubled generation was the Samoan Question the navy sat tight. When diplemacy got into difficulties the navy was called in and pacified the turbulent islands. That task well done, the navy free chance to get into yet another group of difficulties. At last came the settlement of the affair in the war of the Tanuand the transfer to the United States of the sovereignty over Tutuila, the Manu'a group and the smaller outlying islands. Then at last the navy entered upon full fruition of that which had been a naval policy for sixty years, or since the day when Lieutenant Commanding WILKES entered into treaty with the Chief MAUGA of that day, whereby exclusive rights were given to the American navy in the

harbor of Pagopago. esting, but obscure At the opening of the last session of Congress the news was published that a petition of the most important chiefs of Tutuila was to be presented asking for something, yet no one seemed to know just what evil it was sought to remedy. The only names mentioned were those of islanders to whom it would be too elaborate politeness to dub them chiefs. Furthermore, it has been learned that the naval administration of Tutuila has forced from the islands the principal American business man in Samoa, a man who was for years Vice-Consul and Vice-Consul-General, who chanced to be in control of affairs in several periods when cool and skilful administration was impera-

It may not be the design of the General Board of the Navy to keep the people uninformed as to this important naval base, our only possession beneath the Southern Cross. But, whether intentional or not, there is little that can be unconscionable use of French harbors learned as to the present condition of Tutuila and American Samoa in general. As soon as the partition was made our Samoa was handed over to the navy as a place for the deposit of coal. It appears since that time in successive Naval Registers as "Naval Station, Samoa." to suggest that there is involved the government of some 8,000 people with intricate local political interests, with need of education in everything that should be known by those who are brought this "so-called scientific scholarship." beneath the American flag. Such a Nor is it probable that the run of the coal shed and wharf. Reference to current legislation in Congress gives no clue to what is being done in Samoa In the naval appropriation bill Tutuila | ject, if they gave their opinions and conappears in but two items, public works under the Bureau of Yards and Docks: for a lumber shed \$500, for a boathouse \$500. A thousand dollars is a very

a possession. Yet we are not without information from official sources. In connection "the setter straight," possibly best to Is not their first obligation of conscience possession. A second line of the title Kolone o Unaite Setete, Tutuila ma It was inevitable that change should Manu'a." For home consumption this possession is labeled "Naval Station, Samoa." But in Samoa, among the

bay of Pagopago, the United States officially styles it "the colony of the sary to manufacture the word Kolone if it were not of deliberate intention to establish the claim that in the South Sea the United States has indeed a colony.

One more comparison will be found not devoid of interest; possibly instruc-Low Countries and the Rhine; and the tive. In the Navy Register the officer in charge of American Samoa is designated as Commandant of the station. In the Fa'atonu is published an ordinance relating to trespass of pigs, a those of England. The drift of events | matter of no little concern in Samoa. tended to emphasize the repulsion with The Samoan text concludes with a formal statement which is thus to be translated: "Published and exhibited in the palace of his Highness, the Governor General," Thirteen American Colonies, took its and to the signature of the commandant revenge for its expulsion from Canada is appended the same title, Kovana Sili, Governor General. Verily, this Cor-There is no doubt, on the other hand, rector in this colony of the United States that GEORGE III. viewed with commiser- corrects many former views as to the systems of government.

The naval station asks of the Treasury only \$1,000. But it must be plain to the nesses and Governors General without money. On that point the interesting dom, July, 1903:

Cash on hand, July 1 \$4,290.52 Cash from revenue, July 830.90 Cash on hand, Aug. 1 loa..... eral for Samoan Affairs Things to eat For presents For collection of the revenue. Salary of the Interpreter...... Salary of the Secretary, Pulailoa..... Salary of the Printer

Total.... \$5,121.72 \$5,121.72 A very tidy showing for one month in a South Sea community. A word should There is no record that Congress has ever passed a tariff for this naval station that has undergone a sea change into a colony. Nor is it the tariff of the Philippines, nor yet the tariff of the continental United States. It is the tariff of the old condominium, that wonderful system of revenue under the tripartite control which was expressly drafted to fall with fatal incidence on all goods of American make. And it is this tariff which is in force to-day in an American possession, call it naval station or colony, or what you will. Small wonder that American business has been forced out!

When Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH suggested in a letter to THE SUN that at this time

Is It Not a Dangerous Position?

of Biblical criticism clergymen must be affected by the doubts so prevalent among the laity, and he questioned if sincerity does not require of them a candid expression of their real convictions, an Episcopal clergyman replied with some heat that, so far from any invasion What has happened in Tutuila during of the pulpit by skepticism, there is now \$2 a year each to this well devised charity,

This opinion, however, was not sustained at the meetings of the opponents avenue church last week. On the contrary, the implication of the addresses was that there is much of that very insincerity in the pulpit-"dishonesty," as it was described. The president of the meeting, for example, substantially repeated the suggestion of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, saying:

" Men who have solemnly engaged to teach and preach the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of Gop, and who teach and preach the conclusions of a so-called scientific scholarship, whose inevitable effect is the destruction of faith in the Bible as the Word of Gop, are in principle as morally guilty of a breach of trust as are the men who are untrue in the mat ter of finance."

The week before at the Episcopal Church Congress in Brooklyn this "socalled scientific scholarship" was proclaimed and defended by three out of four clerical speakers on the subject. It is taught, indirectly if not directly, in practically all the theological schools of eminence in Protestantism, at least; and in the Roman Catholic Church a papal commission has been appointed to consider it. Only a few days before the meeting of to preach asked for by a graduate from a nominally orthodox theological seminary was held in abeyance because he accepted or seemed to accept the conclusions of designated as "evangelical" could pass more successfully through a similar examination as to their views on the subvictions candidly and honestly.

A prominent Episcopal rector at Rochester in this State has invited a trial for heresy by persistently denying Jesus as "a man such as are other men. In England a memorial to the Anglican Bishops and Archbishops, asking for liberty to apply the methods of the "socalled scientific scholarship" to determine the historical validity of the Gospel records themselves, has already been signed by fifteen hundred Anglican clergymen, including many of high

Are these clergymen "morally guilty of a breach of trust" because they hold that the "inevitable effect" of their teaching "is the destruction of faith in the Bible as the Word of GoD." Unquestionably they reject the theory of Eiblical infallibility, but none the less do they proclaim the transcendent beauty of the Christian idealism on which the Church

Is it not somewhat perilous to take the land, became first joint ruler new coal pile, from the seat of government position of this Bible League that the sole monarch of England, Scotland and at the little town of Fagatego on the Christian religion that it moral

system, is left without a foundation THE ANGLICAN PETITION FOR when the contemporary critical view of the Bible is accepted or tolerated?

Actors and Their Fund.

Actors get much credit for being generous in taking care of their own sick and helpless. They are always ready and possibly even a trifle eager to appear at large and brilliant benefits. The entertainments recently given in aid of JOSEPH HOLLAND and HELENA MODJESKA were cases much to the point. It was to be expected that every actor in town these performances. It was also to be expected that Mr. HOLLAND would express his gratitude to his professional associates in an emotional letter which had very little to say about the public, the real contributor of the \$25,000.

It is strikingly significant that immediately following these two great benefits came the annual meeting of the Actors' Fund, a charity whose purpose t is to take care of sick and disabled theatrical workers and to bury the dead. The treasurer's report showed that there was a deficit of about \$2,500 and that the work of the charity was greatly hampered for want of means.

The Actors' Fund is compelled every year to appeal to the public for aid through benefit performances. These benefits are no longer novelties. Actors and public are both somewhat weary of them. The alluring interest of a central personality is lacking. The benefit be the guest of my revered and beloved is not for "poor old JoE" or the once friend Archbishop Tait when he was called an impersonal fund which supports a few superannuated and forgotten players in a home on Staten Island or buries an impoverished JANAUSCHEK.

Is there no other way to maintain this charity? There is. By the payment of \$2 a year an actor or any other product of four successive revolutions, person, from treasurer to scrubwoman, employed in a theater may be enrolled as a member of the Actors' Fund of but of political power, and of political America. Well to do players may become patrons by contributing \$25 a

What are the existing facts? There are about 7,000 actors in this country, and less than 1 per cent. of these contribute regularly to this fund, upon which the most prosperous of them may in time be forced, as JANAUSCHEK was, to call. The business of the fund is carried on almost entirely by New York theatrical managers, who never were actors, but are just plain business men without sentiment. Of the managers throughout the country 90 per cent. contribute to the support of the fund. It seems therefore entirely fitting that this question should be asked: What

right have actors who will not put their hands into their pockets for \$2 a year to support their own charitable organization to appeal to the public with benefit performances? The volunteer at a benefit does very little work and gets a large amount of free advertising. The public gets its money's worth of enjoyment out of the benefits, no doubt; but if the Actors' Fund were properly supported by the actors fewer benefits would have to be given.

If all the persons employed in all the the Actors' Fund would be able to minbury its dead without appealing to the public, and the theatrical calling would of the critics of the Bible in a Fifth be spared the shame of being the only one which contentedly poses before the world as a begging fraternity.

> In his address before the National Association of Manufacturers Secretary MET-CALF of the Department of Commerce and Labor devoted his attention to that which should be the proper work for that organization. He confined himself to trade and the possibilities of trade extension through business channels. He emphasized a point to which we have at various times called the attention of our readers, that of the insignificance of our export trade in manufactured wares in its relation to the total of our production, and also in its relation to the possibilities which lie open to it.

He noted the possibility of remedying this limitation in the following series of suggestions:

" I. American manufacturers have made little effort to extend their markets abroad.

"2. The European competitors of the United States produce and pack their goods in forms and tended to supply. This is notably true of Germany. " 3. The lack, particularly in Asia, Oceanica, South America and Africa, of financial institutions and machinery through which business transactions

4. The fact that the manufacturers of other ompetitive countries appreciate the necessity of offering their goods through persons familiar with the language of the country in which their goods are offered and of having their printed matter in these languages. " 5. The lack of direct shipping facilities to the

countries where competitive markets are to The National Association of Manufacturers can accomplish more for its members and for the country at large by solving these problems than it can by discussing

The View of a Roman Catholic

socialism and reciprocity.

by "K. P." in THE SUN of last Sunday to Mr. Gold. win Smith's partial exposition of rationalism is misleading on some points.

He contends that there are 230,000,000 Catholics (supposedly alive and in the world) whose serenity of faith is wholly undisturbed by "higher criticism. And he adds the statement that in the diocese of New York alone there are 5,000 yearly conversi

to Catholicism, practically all of whom belong to the intelligent classes. Now the question in regard to the first assump-tion is: From whom does he obtain such figures, and are they from a lay or orthodox source? The second question is: Are there not as many seces-sions as there are acquisitions in the way of con-version to the Church of Rome every year? Undoubtedly a person may be considered intelligent that is constantly going on in science, in comparathe history and in Scriptural Interpretation. But if when he hears the watchword of evolution nentloned casually in conversation it arouses in his mind none of the noble explorer's fire of

uriosity, none of the determination of the

lover of truth, he becomes a self-confessed laggard

on the spiritual path, an unworthy associate and

an uarellable teacher for us on our upward road to the intellectual life and the goal of social ameliora-Indianapolis's Distinguished Guest. From the Indianapolis News. I have been wined and dined so much since

Victor-Are you literary?"

coming to Indianapolis." said a prominent man,

FREEDOM

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have to thank you for putting me in a right light and pointing out that my object is not to aid in destruction, but rather to ascertain the real limits of the destructive process, and especially to challenge what appeared to me to be the extreme assumptions of the Materialist school. We seek, amid these troubled waters, to find, if possible, some

anchorage for a reasonable faith, The inquiry is partly historical, and as such omes within the province of a student of history. The part which is strictly theological would more properly belong to our theowould try to take part in one or both of logical guides if only their thought and utterance were free.

A number of Anglican divines; including some of rank and reputation, plead for liberty to deal honestly with the New Testament in the light of critical investigation. By the heads of the Canadian Church at Montreal they are pointed to the door and told that in that way they may save their honor; as though honor were separable from loyalty to truth! This awakens us to the disadvantage under which this vital inquiry is being pursued. The clergy of all denominations, the men by vocation set apart, by their training specially equipped, by their personal aspirations dedicated to the service of spiritual life, are by their ordination vows debarred from conscientious inquiry. They are fettered by doctrinal chains forged in days of imperfect knowledge and sectarian strife, in some cases fully as much by the hand of political power as by that of theological conviction. Is it not our interest that they should be set free? To take the case of the present remon-

strants. I happened some years ago to

famous and beautiful MARIE," but for upon to decide a question of ritual. Being occupied at the time, he turned me into his library to look up the historical point for him. In doing so I could not help being struck with the fact that the code of belief and worship by which all the clergy of the Church of England were to be unalterably bound was the motley and ambiguous all of which were the immediate work, not of spiritual authority or conviction, Cromwell and the reaction which afterward followed the change of ascendency in the King's council, were the work of Henry VIII. The third was the work of the intriguing politicians who formed the Council of Edward VI. The last, and that which has left the deepest trace, was the work of Elizabeth, for whose character unspiritual is the mildest term, and of the worldly wise statesmen of her reign. Through all the stages of the transition the secular power can be proved to have been supreme. The ecclesiastical Convocation was set at naught. The statesmen of Elizabeth's reign were paragons of wordly sagacity. The Anglican compromise between the old and the new faith which they produced did prove in a remarkable degree suitable to the temper of the people, and has been carried by the race into all countries over which its migrations have extended, though it has not proved suitable to other races, notably to the Irish and Welsh. But interest, not conviction, is the region of compromise, and the history of the Anglican Church has been an intermittent wrestle between the Catholic and Protestant ideals, closely connected with political party, which under Charles I. broke out in political revolution. This may be said without withholding from

Anglican piety its due or failing to recognize the service done by it to Christendom. We now see the two elements contending for the possession of the Church under the supremacy of a Parliament for which tion and in which religious interests of any kind can hardly be said to prevail. High Churchmen are desperately contending for the liberty of interpreting the Protestant Articles by the light of the semi-Catholio Liturgy. The Articles were framed after the Liturgy and are a dogmatic and original manifesto, which the Liturgy is not. Rich though such an institution may be in personal and pastoral excellence, how can its formularies be, as the Montreal Episcopate seems to think that they are, a final deter-

mination of religious belief? What is said of the Anglican Church may be said of all other Churches the clergy of which are bound by stereotyped creeds, products of antiquated controversy or enthusiasm now extinct, and by ordination yows. Little, it would seem, can be done by revising the XXXIX. Articles, the Westminster Confession, or any other standard of belief. To prove all things and hold fast that which is good is surely the only ordination vow fit to be imposed at the present time upon a keeper and teacher of religious truth. If amid these doubts and difficulties we look to the clergy for guidance, ought we not to begin by setting them free? Freedom would entail no secession, no renunciation, no change of conviction other than such as conscience might require.

While I write, a Presbyterian clergyman is praying for complete emancipation from the shackles of the Westminster Confes-GOLDWIN SMITH.

Peculiar Arrangement of the Starry Field.

From the New London Globe.
On all national holidays there always floats in the breeze over the main entrance of the Shaw-Perkins mansion, in which Washington and Lafay-ette were entertained, an unusually large and beautiful American flag. But this flag has its State hood stars arranged on its blue field differently from any flag ever seen in New London. Counting

from the pole they are grouped as follows .

This arrangement of the thirty seven stars is very peculiar. The owner, Miss Perkins, could no explain the reason of it. She says the flag was given to her by her brother, a Major, in 1865, when his regiment, the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, was before Richmond. Can any of the old vets or th interested in the history of our country throw any light upon the subject?

The Literary Style of Mr. Henry James TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is Mr Charles Battell Loomis so positive in making his statement: "James is wilfully obscure"? Mr. James's literary style from his manner o speech. Does not Mr. Loomis know that so people write clearly, yet tie themselves up in co ersation; that a man may speak simply and ye write with too much time in which to claborate his tences? Even Mr. Loomis may be funny at one ime and serious at another.

We confess to Mr. James's obscurity, but not to CHEERPUL AMERICANS.

WEST POINT, May 19. Under the Ocean. First Mermald-What are you going to do with PARK AND PARKWAY.

Roply by Mr. Flagg to Criticisms of His | The "Cornwallis" Modern Continentals. Parkway Scheme by Mr. Cutting. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice letter of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting in this morning's Sun in reply to my suggestion for parkway through the center of the island.

If Mr. Cutting had taken the trouble to read the magazine article to which I referred, and in which I first made this suggestion, I think he would have acquitted me of a lack of understanding as to the functions of a public park. It seems to me, on the other hand, that Mr. Cutting has not a very clear perception of the distinction which should exist between the treatment of a public park and pleasure grounds of another sort, in-tended for the heart of a great city.

tended for the heart of a great city.

The Park is, as he says, "primarily a playground for the people, a place where those who do not live in 'the best kind of private residences' may go with their children to breathe and get into closer touch with nature than is possible among the tenements, or even on the Champs Elysées." Such a pleasure ground is evidently out of place in the heart of a great city, and doubly so if the city is situated on a narrow island where its location interferes too much with necessary traffic. For such a place, pleasure grounds on the order of the Jardin des Tuilerles and the Champs glysées, or, to come nearer home, the Boston Common and Public Garden, are more appropriate.

clyses, or, to come nears home, the Boston Common and Public Garden, are more appropriate.

As I said in my magazine article, "ornamental grounds of this sort should not be so wide as to be inconvenient and serve as a barrier between the adjacent parts of the city as Central Park does. The grounds should form a beautiful foil or setting for the buildings, and the buildings serve to ornament the grounds. The purpose of such pleasure grounds should be to open up and enliven the appearance of the city, to bring sunlight, air and verdure into the heart of the town, to afford agreeable promenades and drives; and by a judicious choice of location to distribute these benefits within the reach of the greatest possible number of peoples."

Mr. Cutting says, "Paris has the Champs flysées, its park way, and the Bois de Boulogne, its park. New York, unfortunately, has only its Park."

Now, this want, which Mr. Cutting regrets, is what I propose to supply. New York has other parks than Central Park and Bronz Park are as accessible to the people to-day as Central Park was thirty years ago. I did not propose a parkway as a substitute for a park which has, or soon will have outlived its usefulness, and as an approach to our new parks which are to supplant it.

Mr. Cutting says, "I accept Mr. Flagg's invitation to choose which of the two plans is preferable, and unhesitatingly choose the park—a choice which I believe will be sustained by so strong an expression of popular opinion as to preserve above all things the great park, even if a parkway must be temporarily postponed."

park—a choice which I believe will be sustained by so strong an expression of popular appinion as to preserve above all things the great park, even if a parkway must be temporarily postponed."

What Mr. Cutting says here is doubtless only too true. There are so many pleasant associations bound up with the Park in the mind of the present generation of New Yorkers as to make them blind to the true condition of affairs. If Mr. Cutting could only divest his mind of sentiment and allow his sterling good common sense fair play, he would see that, in spite of what he says, this is a question which will not down, even though it may be postponed. He would see that some change of this sort will have to be made in the future, and that it could be made now better than at any other time. Considering its great area, there are comparatively few expensive improvements between Sixth and Seventhavenues. The new Pennsylvania station has been planned as if with a view to this very thing, and all the present conditions are favorable for its accomplishment.

I venture to say that if this matter could be left to those best qualified to judge—the architects and competent landscape gardeners—their decision would be almost unanimous in favor of the change. I understand that the late Mr. Olmsted, the designer of the Park (than whom no one knew better) foreswand restretted the facthat in time the Park would be out of harmony with its settling.

The Indignant Protest of an Actress.

The Indignant Protest of an Actress. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nan

Patterson, a woman of dark and varied career,

once married, divorced, living in open sham with a married man, accustomed to betting, with a married man, accustomed to betting, gambling, swearing, drinking and carousing, and finally accused of murdering her paramour, three times tried for her life, and after a year in jail turned loose, has now sccepted a position on the vaudeville stage at \$2,000 per week. What an inducement to evil doing and vice to the girls of weak character and wayward impulses in our cities and country towns!

People will flock to see this person, who calls herself an actress because for a few weeks she ogled over the footlights in a comic opera chorus. Two weeks ago, while the jurors were out trying to reach a verdict, thousands of hysterical sensation mongers stood outside the court house ready to cheer. People will crowd to see her on the stage simply because her colossal vulgarity and flaunting shamelessness has made her the cynosure of many eyes at a trial for murder, of which she was not acquitted, while good, honest women of the theatrical profession who have worked at their art earnestly and well are hammering away at \$30 to \$100 per week, or are unable to find positions at all.

The manager is not to blame, ho but serves the tastes of the public. And Nan, of course, will sell her notoriety to the highest bidder, as she did her honor before the law overshadowed her. But to think that fathers, brothers, lovers and husbands who have mothers, wives, sweethearts, sisters and daughters—and even these, their women—will vie with one another in their rush for seats to see this woman showing herself at \$2,000 per week!

What a bid it is for vice: what a bait for gambling, swearing, drinking and carousing,

\$2,000 per week!
What a bid it is for vice; what a bait for crime; what a premium on vileness! Why may we not say, as Nan must think: "It pays to live a shameless life and to be tried for AN ACTRESS. BOSTON, May 19.

Pious Fund and the Hague Tribunal. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What was, is, the Pious Fund, and what became of it? What is the history of the Hague tribunal? Is WORCESTER, Mass., May 19.

The Pious Fund originated in 1697 in gifts made in trust to the Jesuits to be used in establishing and supporting Roman Catholimissions in the Californias. In 1767 the Spanish Government expelled the Jesuita and seized their property, which was turned over to the Franciscans. When Mexico won her independence she assumed charge of the fund. In 1842 Mexico sold the properties of the fund and guaranteed 6 per cent on its total value to the Church in perpetuity. When California was ceded to the United States Mexico stopped paying this interest to the Church in California. In 1869 Mexico paid \$904,700 arrears on an award in favor of the Church authorities made by Sir Edward Thornton. In 1902 the arbitration court sitting at The Hague condemned Mexico to pay \$1,820,000 to the United States Govern-

ment for the Church authorities. The Emperor of Russia on Aug. 24, 1906 invited all nations having diplomatic representatives at his court to send commissioner to a universal peace conference, which met at The Hague May 18, 1899. One result of this conference was the establishment of an International Permanent Court of Arbisuch as the Pious Fund controversy and the Venezuelan debt matter, have been considered It is too early now to say whether the tribunal

Yonkers Man's Natural Curiosity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I enclose stamped and addressed envelope, in which I ask you to send me, at your earliest convenience, the

date and place of the dinner at which Mr. Justice Garretson of the New Jersey bench will discuss his personal opinions of the murderer, Wood, recently on trial before him. When he does this, I wish to hear him and I think I have pull enough to get an nvitation to the dinner.

In Chicago. Prom the Chicago Tribuns.

poke fun at the cheese box hat. When
p. ... by stuffed it may save the head of the fair
wearer from the impact of a stray brickbat.

High Character of the Goat as a Foster Mother From Bulletin 68 of the Department of Agricultur Of all domestic animals the goat is probably the

Enterprise. Visitor-What! A dollar for a ride in your old Farmer-Yep, this is seein' Podunk

Instability. I put my trust in princes, But in a little day
"he gilded thrones and towers
Had crumbled all away.

I put my trust in peasants.
But kingdoms rocked and groaned,
The lowly and the humble

BUFF AND BLUE.

the Peerless Phalanx.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Your editorial anent Gen. Miles and the Continental uniform is good reading, but it is a fact nevertheless that the buff and blue as worn by the Minute Men, and especially when the men are led by an old fashioned drum and fife corps, as is the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., oreates more enthusiasm and patri-

corps, as is the Futnam Flaient of hartford, Conn., oreates more enthusiasm and patriotic fervor than any other military display. I was born in Hartford, and my boyhood memories revert with pleasure to the time when the Putnam Phalanx in their Continentals, representing the Americans, and the Governor's Foot Guard in their red coats, representing the British, marched down the main street; and it was a sight that would fill the callous heart of a New Yorker with the love of country.

As one who has reached the age to be Oslerized, I now wear the buff and blue as national recruiting officer of the Minute Men of Washington, D. C., and I am arranging to have all the companies of milita that wear the Continental uniform celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 18, 1781, by gathering at that place during the Jamestown celebration, Oct. 19, 1907.

A preliminary meeting will be held by delegates from those companies Oct. 19, 1908, at Fraunces's Tavern, New York city, as guests of the Minute Men of the Department of the East, Major E. T. Pauli, Commander.

Captain L. H. Commander.

New York, May 18.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The Burlington Magazine.

In the Burlington Magazine for May a careful article entitled "The Pre-Raphaelite and Impressionist Heresies" by Bernhara Sickert, who contributed the much talked of Whistler article that appeared in the March number, concerns itself with a contrast of the most significant art movement in England, Pre Raphaeliam, and the most significant movement in France, Impressionism. Mr. Sickert again points out that the term Pre-Raphaelite did not, at the inception of the movement is greatest worth and vigor, involve the study or the influence of the actual painters before Raphael, of whom indeed the English painters knew almost nothing, but rather evolved from what was then conceived as predominant in these precursors—the earnest study of nature, intensity of feeling and contempt of formula. An exquisite photogravure of "The Lady With the Bird Cage" by Walter Howell Deverell from the collection of Lady Burne-Jones forms the frontispiece of this number and illustrates Mr. Sickert's article

Mr. J. Starkie Gardner's concluding article on old English silver of the Charles II. period is illustrated by six colletype plates reproducing articles in the Duke of Portland's superb collection. A valuable chapter is contributed to the history of porcelain by Mr. M. L. Solon, one of the most distinguished authorities on the subject. He describes the invention of the pate tendre by Louis Poterat at Rouen in the seventeenth century. The Rouen porcelain, now known to have been the first made in Europe, was undoubtedly the original of all European porcelains, and Louis Poterat was its originator. The article is illustrated by valuable ware from French collections.

A short article on "The Failure of Our Water Color Tradition." which is illustrated by colletype reproduction of a water color by T. Girtin, is a somewhat severe criticism of the modern water color school. Among the water colors incidentally criticized are those of Mr. John Sargent, R. A., and of the New York Water Color Club, which is at present olding an exhibition in London

Dr. W. Martin, Assistant Director of the Rijksmuseum at The Hague, contributes the first part of what promises to be an extremely interesting and valuable account of the training of Dutch artists in the seventeenth century, which is illustrated by reproductions of five pictures by Michael Sweetts and others showing seventeenth century art students at work. A little known but attractive Perugian painter, Benedetto Bonfigli, is the subject of Mr. Edward Hutton's readable article companied by some reproductions of Bonfigli's work, including the famous ban-ner that he painted in 1465 for the Brother-

hood of St. Bernardino of Siena.

Not the least attractive features of the magazine to the general reader are the ex-cellent editorials and the department headed "Miscellaneous Notes." The notes in this number are particularly varied and profusely

The Efficiency of Dr. Daty and the Nev From the Medical Record

The consulting board of the Health Officer of the Port of New York, consisting of Drs. J. D. Bryant, E. G. Janeway, H. M. Biggs, G. L. Peabody, F. P. Kinnicutt, J. H. Girdner, W. McLane, R. H. Derby, William M. Polk, J. W. Brannan and T. M. Prudden, visited the Quarantine on Saturday, May 13, making a careful inspection of the station, hospitals and laboratory. The board passed a formal resolution of approval of the high standard of efficiency which is maintained by Dr. Doty in the administration of this important agency in the protection of the public health.

The features which the consulting board regarded as especially noteworthy were the practical recognition of the fact that it is in the infected man and his immediate surroundings that danger lies, and not in the ship or its cargo or its healthy passengers; the sys-tematic use of the clinical thermometer for the detection of early and obscure phases of infection; the application of scientific tary measures adapted to each special form of infectious disease; the liberal and humans efforts to ameliorate the hardships of necessary quarantine detention; and, finally, the unwearied efforts, through laboratory research and experiment, to add to the knowl-

edge of useful, practical sanitation. Each year, the board stated, the country is more effectively protected against the entrance of communicable and other infectious diseases, while at the same time there is a steady reduction of the annoyances to individuals and damage to commerce in which earlier quarantine systems were constantly involved.

Pagan and Christian.

From the Westminster Review sian loyalty flows out of Christian devotion that of Japan out of race sympathy and unit; These sources of loyalty are so utterly unlike that the Russian source has no existence at all in Japan; and the political history of Russia has made loyalty of race impossible. She has no race sympathy or

a grand scale, the heroism which can be kindled by loyalty to race. Even in Great Britain and Ire-and races are so mixed, and there are such differences of speech and of ideals in politics and religion, that wide and deep race sympathy is impossible. We have to substitute loyalty to a flag. That flag does, it is true, represent to us the deve and courage of our kinsmen. But on every well fought field Irishmen have borne that flag in the front of the battle, and yet they declare that it is not their flag. Side by side also with the British ensigns in the Low Countries, in the Peninsula, and in the Crimes, where our soldiers have won renown, there have been the flags of other countries

nown, there have been the hags of white in alliance with us.

The little Island Power in the Pacific presents the intensely interesting spectacle of a single ancient race, arming itself with weapons invented and forged by other and alien people, and advancing with one great shout of defiance, uttered in a tonging which we is the real of the world, and bearing down unknown to the rest of the world, and bearing down before it the greatest military power which the Christian world has known. It will be safe to say that such a sight the world will never see again. Properly speaking, Japan has no religious system. Russia is all religious system. But Japan has, as Russia is all religious system. But Japan has, as has been well said, the soul of a nation, and Russia

has not. Indeed, we may ask, where class on the earth can we look for the soul of a nation? The present war has given us a vast and most impressive pageant and has given it in a pagan community. Whatever measure of success may ye attend the Russian arms, there must still be the recollection of her frightful losses and defeats during this war. A pagan nation defeats her, not withstanding all her real plety and her imposing

Vacation time takes up the June number of Country Life in America. Fishermen will be attracted by a long illustrated article on black bass, and may read, too, of fabing for tunn in California. Every method of navigating the water is described on houseboat, power boat, small sloop, big yach and cance. There are papers, too, on automobiles, on golf, on lawn tennis, on climbing, on photographing and other outdoor subjects, all coulously